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BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE
(Charter Name.)

—AND—

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

SIXTH DISTRICT,

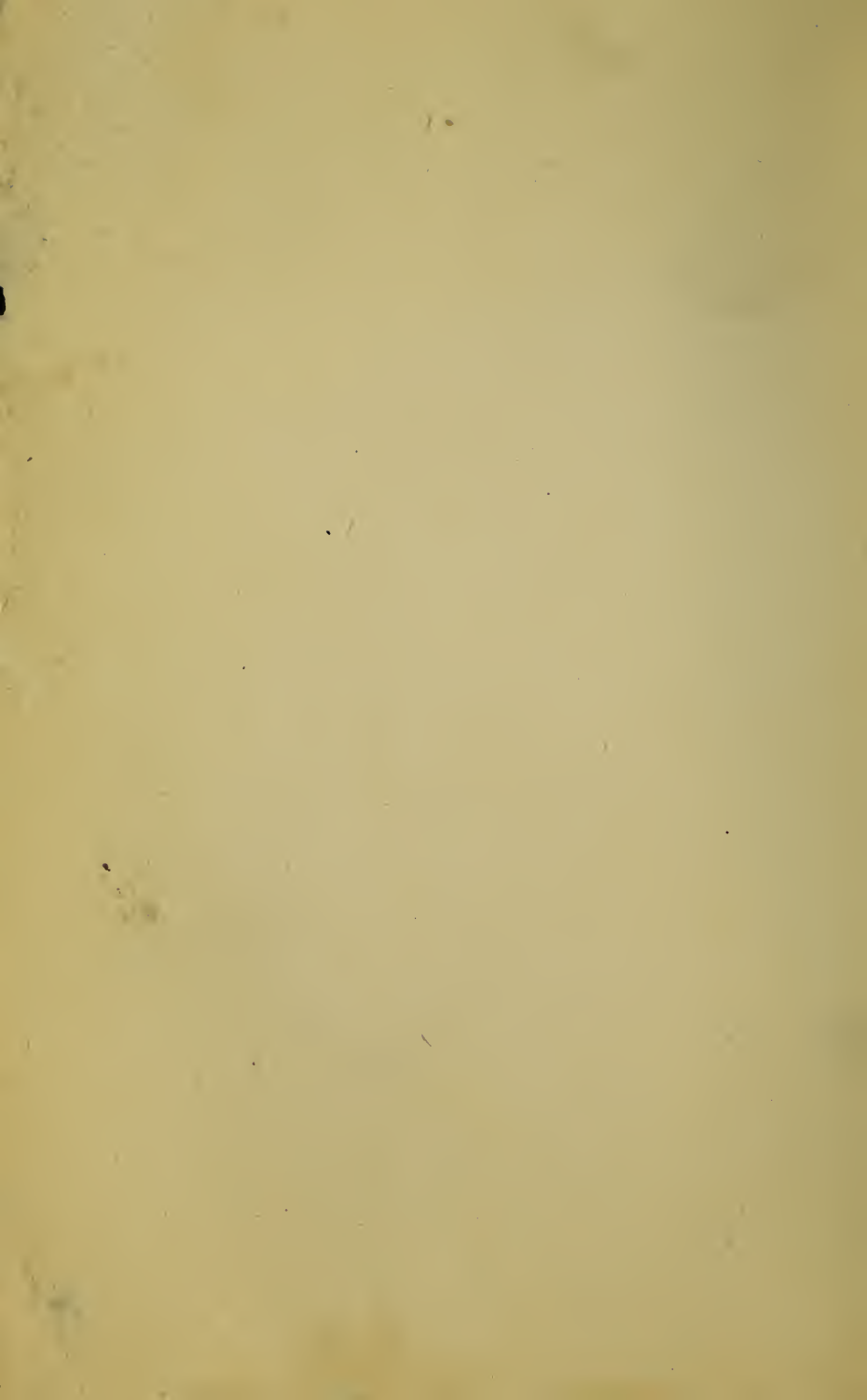
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

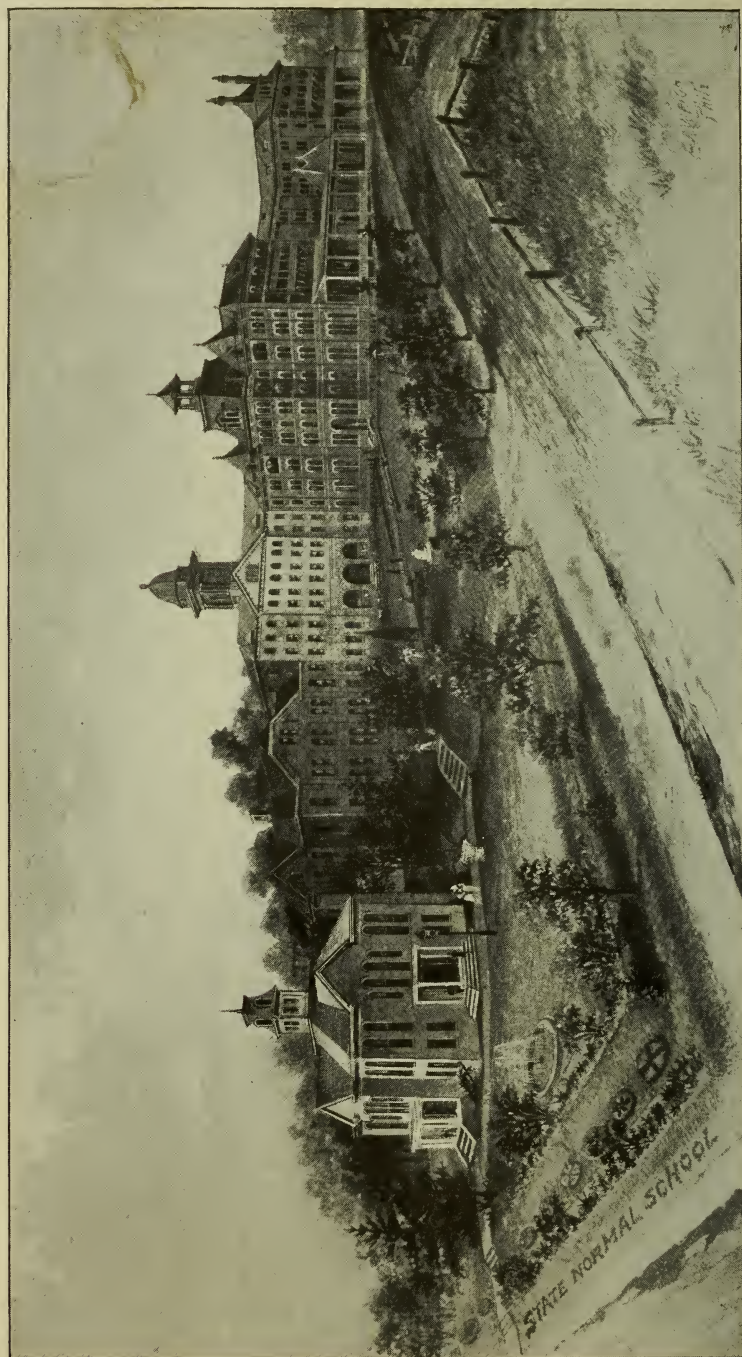
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—OF THE—

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE

(*Charter Name.*)

—AND—

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

SIXTH DISTRICT.

✻ Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. ✻

1897='98.



PRINTED AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
BLOOMSBURG PA.

Announcements.

1897.

AUGUST 31, Tuesday, Beginning of Fall Term.

NOVEMBER 25, Thursday, Philologist Reunion.

DECEMBER 18, Saturday, End of Fall Term.

1898.

JANUARY 3, Monday, Beginning of Winter Term.

FEBRUARY 22, Tuesday, Calliepie Reunion.

MARCH 25, Friday, End of Winter Term.

MARCH 29, Tuesday, Beginning of Spring Term.

MAY 19, Thursday, Annual Excursion.

JUNE 25, Saturday, Annual Reception by the Literary Societies.

JUNE 26, Sunday, 3 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon.

JUNE 27, Monday, 9 A. M., Field Day.

JUNE 27, Monday, 8 P. M., Junior Exhibition.

JUNE 28, Tuesday, 2 to 4 P. M., Class Reunions.

JUNE 28, Tuesday, 8 P. M., Class Day Exercises, '98.

JUNE 29, Wednesday, 10 A. M., Commencement.

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—1897-'98.—

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—>1897-'98.<—

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CONCERT CO., JAN. 11, 1897.

GEO. KENNAN, JAN. 25, 1897.

REV. ANNA SHAW, FEB. 1, 1897.

LELAND T. POWERS, FEB. 3, 1897.

DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS, FEB. 15, 1897.

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Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

By special provision made at the time of the recognition of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute as a State Normal School, in 1869, the name and the courses of study maintained in the Institute were retained and added to that of the Normal School and its courses. Those who desire to prepare for college, therefore, or secure a good education for any other purpose, are amply provided for, as well as those preparing to teach. See also page 21.

The following outline will indicate the name and nature of the different courses :

Courses of Study.

I. PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

Prepares teachers for the Public Schools.

a. The Model School Course.

Preparatory to the course following.

b. The Preparatory Course.

Preparatory to the Elementary Course.

c. The Elementary Course.

A two-years' course.

d. The Regular Normal Course.

One year in addition to the Elementary Course.

e. The Scientific Course.

One year in addition to the Regular Normal Course.

f. The Advanced Normal Course.

A year of advanced professional work for those who have completed the Scientific Course.

II. PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE COURSE.

A two-years' Course.

III. PIANO-FORTE COURSE.

IV. VOCAL COURSE.

I. Professional Courses.

a. MODEL SCHOOL COURSE.

This course of study is intended to prepare pupils for the other courses which follow. It comprises a thorough drill in the elements : Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Composition, Physiology, Reading, Spelling, Writing, Drawing, and Algebra (begun), Manual Training, Clay Modeling, Gymnastics, &c.

b. THE SUB-JUNIOR COURSE.

This course is intended to prepare students for entrance to the junior class of the elementary course. The studies are arranged as they are taken up during the three terms of the year.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES FOR THE SUB-JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM. 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 14 weeks.
*Arithmetic (including fractions.)	Arithmetic (practical measurements, &c.)	Arithmetic (percentage, interest, &c.)
English Composition.	English Composition.	*English Grammar (begun.)
Reading (thought analysis.)	Reading (phonics, &c.)	Reading and Declamation (supplementary work.)
Orthography and Penmanship.	Orthography and Penmanship.	Orthography and Penmanship.
U. S. History (colonial, &c.)	U. S. History (administrations, &c.)	U. S. History (supplementary work.)
Geography (descriptive and commercial.)	Geography (physical.)	Geography (supplementary work.)
Physiol. and Hygiene.	*Algebra (begun.)	Algebra (to quadratics.)
*School Management.	School Management.	School Management.
* Physical Culture.	Physical Culture.	Physical Culture.

EXAMINATIONS IN SUB-JUNIOR STUDIES

Examinations in the subjects marked with a star, will not be taken under the state examining board until these subjects are completed, in the junior year, but will be taken under the faculty.

The remaining SIX BRANCHES, namely: U. S. History, Geography, Physiology, Reading, Spelling, and Penmanship, are known as the SUB-JUNIOR BRANCHES. In order to be admitted to the Junior class, applicants are examined in these and no others; and the examination in them is final.

Those who for any reason are unable to complete the preparatory examinations, may be admitted to both the sub-junior and the junior examinations at the end of the junior year, but they must be classed as sub-junior students till the final examination in the preparatory branches has been completed.

Special provisions will be made at the beginning of each year for those who need instruction in these branches, whether new or old students, and as soon as they are able to pass satisfactory examinations in them, junior work will be taken up.

No substitutions or conditions can be allowed for any of the studies required for admission to the junior class. This fact should be noted especially by high school graduates and others who prepare elsewhere for this examination.

No certificates are issued to those who pass in this course, but a record is kept of all studies completed by each person, and *credits* are given when the next part of the course is taken.

Examinations *in all courses* are held in June of each year, both by the Faculty and State Examining Board. Send for special circular of examinations, issued in May, of each year.

C. THE ELEMENTARY COURSE

(Two years in addition to the Sub-Junior Course.)

PROGRAM OF STUDIES FOR THE JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM. 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 14 weeks.
Practical Teaching.	Practical Teaching.	Practical Teaching.
Arithmetic (percent- age and interest, in- cluding banking.)	Arithmetic (including mensuration.)	Arithmetic (including metric system and book-keeping.)
Algebra.	Algebra (completed.)	
English Grammar and Composition.	English Grammar (com- pleted.)	English Composition and Declamation.
Vocal Music.	Latin (begun.)	Latin (sufficient for beginning Cæsar.)
Drawing (24 weeks' work is required.)	Drawing (completed.)	Botany.
Physical Culture.	Physical Culture.	Physical Culture.
Civil Government.	Manual Training.	Manual Training.

See page 9 for special provision made for those who have not passed the Sub-Junior branches.

EXAMINATIONS IN JUNIOR STUDIES.

In order to be admitted to the senior class, persons must be examined in all the junior studies, except Methods and Manual Training, and the examination in each branch is final, except in Latin. *No substitutions or conditions* can be allowed for any of the studies required for admission to the senior class.

Work in Drawing and Book-Keeping must be submitted.

Those who pass this examination successfully are admitted to the senior class at the beginning of ANY succeeding year.

Persons outside of the school, such as high school graduates and experienced teachers, often take this examination.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES FOR THE SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM. 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 14 weeks.
Geometry.	Geometry (completed.)	
Rhetoric.	English Literature.	English Classics and Elocution.
Latin.	Latin.	
Psychology.	Psychology, and History of Education.	History of Education and General His- tory.

Natural Philosophy.	Natural Philosophy.	Teaching (20 weeks daily practice in the Model School is required.)
Teaching.	Teaching.	

Physical Culture and Manual Training throughout the year.

EXAMINATIONS IN SENIOR STUDIES.

At the close of the senior year, a series of examinations is held by the State Board of Examiners in the branches of that part of the course. To each of those who are found proficient, a certificate is given, in which are named the branches of the course. This certificate exempts the holder from any further examination for teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

Candidates for graduation in the Elementary Course have the opportunity of being examined in any of the higher branches, including vocal and instrumental music, and double entry book-keeping, and all studies completed by them are named in their certificate.

Persons who have been graduated in any course may be examined at any state examination in any branches of a higher course, and the secretary of the Board of Examiners shall certify, on the back of their diplomas, to the passing of the branches completed at said examination.

If the faculty, or the State Board of Examiners decides that a person is not prepared to pass an examination by the State Board, he cannot be admitted to the same examination at any other state normal school during the same school year.

THE MASTER'S DIPLOMA.

A regular graduate who has *continued his studies* for two years and practiced his profession during two full annual terms in the common schools of the state, may receive a second diploma, constituting him a Master of the course in which he graduated.

To secure this diploma, a certificate of good moral character and skill in the art of teaching, signed by the board of directors, by whom he was employed, and countersigned by the county superintendent of the county in which he taught, must be presented to the Faculty and State Board of Examiners by the applicant. Blanks for this certificate will be furnished on application.

THE SPRING TERM TEACHERS' CLASSES.

At the opening of the spring term each year, teachers' classes are organized for the purpose of giving special opportunities to public-school teachers who wish to prepare themselves for better positions.

A course of study has been arranged for them, which enables them to complete, in three spring terms, the studies arranged for the junior year of the Elementary Course (see page 10) and at the same time review the branches in which they will need to be examined by superintendents.

The arrangement is as follows :

The teachers' class (spring term) is divided into three sections according to scholarship. The first section will take the work laid down on page 10 for the first term of the junior year.

The second section of the class will take the work planned (on the same page) for the second term of the junior year.

The third section will enter the regular junior class and finish the junior work.

All sub-junior studies must be completed before entering upon junior work. No one should attempt to take the work laid down for the third section who has not previously covered the entire work of the junior course, so as to be able to devote the entire term to reviews.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Teachers, twenty-one years of age, who have taught for three consecutive full annual terms in the public schools of the state, and who can present certificates of skill in teaching, signed by each of the boards of directors under whom they have taught, may be examined in both junior and senior studies of the Elementary course, and if they pass the examination successfully, they receive a Teacher's State Certificate.

d. THE REGULAR NORMAL COURSE.

(One year in addition to the Elementary Course.)

This course has been arranged for those who, having taken the Elementary Course, desire to fit themselves for the higher positions in the teaching profession for which the Elementary Course does not sufficiently prepare them. It can be completed in one year, and the Scientific Course can be completed in one year thereafter.

Persons who take this course need not be examined in all the studies at the same time, but may be examined in part of a year's work, and continue this till the course be completed. This provision enables teachers who can find time to prepare a few subjects each year, to complete the course in time.

The demand for normal school graduates who have fitted themselves for higher work is greater than the supply. Those graduates who desire to place themselves above the scramble for positions, and put themselves in the line of promotion, should take this course.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES OF REGULAR NORMAL COURSE.

FALL TERM. 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 14 weeks.
Solid Geometry.	Plane and Analytic Trigonometry.	Surveying.
Cæsar (three books.)	Cicero (three orations.)	Virgil (three books.)
English and American Literature (advanced course.)	English Classics and American Classics.	Discussion of important School Subjects.
Zoology.	Geology.	Entomology.
Chemistry.	Chemistry (including Chem. of soils.)	
Advanced Psychology.	Philosophy of Education.	Moral Science.

Throughout the year a course of reading will be pursued by those taking this course. It will include at least three standard works on teaching, such as "Frœbel's Education of Man."

There will also be in connection with the advanced psychology, discussions and studies of important school topics, such as the use of school apparatus, school supervision, physical culture, manual training, &c.

When this course is completed, the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy (B. P.) is conferred with the diploma granted. Further information concerning the professional courses may be found on page 18.

e. THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

(One year in addition to the Regular Normal Course.)

Studies of the Scientific Course :

PEDAGOGICS :—Logic ; Course of Professional Reading selected from Advanced Normal Course ; a thesis on a professional subject.

LANGUAGE :—Latin ; 3 additional books of Virgil's *Æneid*, 3 additional orations of Cicero, or a full equivalent ; (an equivalent of Greek, German or French, will be accepted for any of the following studies : Virgil, Cicero, Higher Algebra, Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Mathematical Natural Philosophy and Mathematical Astronomy ; and an equivalent of Latin and advanced work in Natural Science, for any of the foregoing mathematical studies.)

MATHEMATICS :—Higher Algebra ; Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying, with use of instruments ; Analytical Geometry ; Differential and Integral Calculus.

NATURAL SCIENCE :—Higher Natural Philosophy ; Astronomy, Descriptive and Mathematical.

HISTORICAL SCIENCE :—English History ; Grecian History ; Roman History.

f. THE ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE.

(A year of advanced professional work for those who have completed the Regular or Scientific Course.

Studies of the Advanced Normal Course :

PSYCHOLOGY :—Advanced Course.

Laurie's Institutes of Education ; Outline of Pedagogy ; Science of Education ; Spencer's Education ; Method in Education.

Discussion of Methods and Aims of Leading Educators ; Frœbel, Pestalozzi, Dr. Arnold, Horace Mann, and others.

Discussion of Educational Theories.

Education in the United States ; Education in Pennsylvania ; General Survey of History of Public Education in Germany, France, England, and Greece.

Advanced work in Language, Mathematics, Natural Science, Etc., may be taken at the option of the student.

THE EXAMINERS.

The Board of Examiners consists of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Principal of another Normal School, six county, city, or borough Superintendents of the state, and the Principal of the school.

II. Preparatory Collegiate Course.

(A two-years' Course.)

The requirements for admission to this course are the same as for admission to the Junior year of the Elementary Course (See page 10.)

The branches are pursued with the same thoroughness required of the students in the Normal Course. Students who complete either of these courses are ready for admission to the various colleges, and in many are admitted without examination in the subjects named. A diploma is granted to those who complete the course.

***PROGRAM OF PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE STUDIES.**

(A two-years' Course.)

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM. 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 14 weeks.
Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
English Grammar.	English Grammar.	English Composition and Declamation.
Greek (begun).	Greek.	Greek.
Algebra.	Algebra (completed.)	
Civil Government.	English History.	Cicero
Latin (begun.)	Cæsar.	Cæsar.

Physical Culture throughout the year.

SENIOR YEAR.		
FALL TERM. 16 weeks.	WINTER TERM. 12 weeks.	SPRING TERM. 14 weeks.
Cicero.	Virgil.	Virgil.
Anabasis.	Anabasis.	Iliad.
Latin and Greek Com- position.	Latin and Greek Com- position.	General History.
Natural Philosophy.	Natural Philosophy.	Botany.
Geometry.	Geometry.	Geometry.
Rhetoric.	English Literature.	English Classics and Elocution.

Physical Culture throughout the year.

*This course is subject to change and substitutions for students preparing to take technical courses in college. It is arranged here for those expecting to take the classical course. Changes are also made to suit the entrance requirements of different colleges. For further information concerning this course, see page 19.

III. Piano-Forte Course.

To those seeking a musical education, and to those desiring to fit themselves to teach music, this school offers superior advantages.

Instruction in vocal and instrumental music is given by teachers who have had broad and successful experience, and the best training the country affords. A number of new instruments of high grade have recently been purchased, and the department in thoroughness of training and equipment is unsurpassed.

Some knowledge of music is everywhere recognized as necessary to a complete education.

The aim is to make the musical education as broad as possible by using compositions from the writers of the old and modern schools, together with the study of harmony, analysis, theory of music, and musical history.

ARRANGEMENT OF PIANO-FORTE COURSE.

FIRST GRADE.

Correct position of Hand, Touch, Elements of Notation, Duets and Studies from Books I. and II. of the New England Conservatory Piano Forte Course.

Very easy selections from Gurlitt, Kuhlau, Reinecke and others.

SECOND GRADE.

Remainder of Books I. and II. of the New England Conservatory Piano-Forte Course ; Vogt op. 124 ; Duvernoy op. 176, Books I. and II. ; Kohler op. 50 ; Loeschhorn op. 52, Book I., Heller op. 47, Book I.

Sonatinas and pieces from Clementi Kullak, Spindler, Schumann and others.

THIRD GRADE.

Krause's Trill Studies, op. 2 ; Loeschhorn op. 65 ; Bertini op. 29 ; Kohler op. 128 ; Beren's School of Velocity ; Bach's Little Preludes ; Vogt's Octave Studies.

Selections from Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Raff, Hummel and other great composers.

FOURTH GRADE.

Krause's Studies for Left Hand op. 15, Books I. and II. ; Bach's Two-Part Inventions ; Selections from Raff's 30 Progressive Studies ; Heller's Art of Phrasing op. 16 ; Bach's Three-Part Inventions ; Czerny op. 740, selections from Books IV. and VI. ; Cramer, Books I. and II. Peters' edition.

Suitable selections from the principal modern and classical composers.

Throughout the course the following are studied : Mason's or Schmitt's finger exercises ; major, minor and chromatic scales in various forms and with different kinds of touch ; arpeggios in various positions ; chords and octave playing ; exercises for sight reading ; embellishments and musical notation.

Pupils completing the course in Piano with one year of S. A. Emery's Elements of Harmony, receive a diploma.

Graduates also must study Elson's Theory of Music and Filmore's Lessons in Musical History.

No definite time can be fixed for finishing the course, as some pupils advance more rapidly than others.

An advanced course in piano, including Chopin's Studies and Bach's Preludes and Fugues, is arranged for those desiring further study. See also, page 20.

IV. Vocal Course.

Instruction in voice culture is given according to the Italian Method.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VOCAL COURSE.

FIRST GRADE.

Tone formation ; placing the voice ; uniting registers ; breathing exercises.

Panofka's A. B. C. Books I. and II. ; Vocalizes by Concone and Marchesi ; Sight Singing.

SECOND GRADE.

Scales and Arpeggi ; exercises for flexibility ; Vocalizes by Panofka, Concone and Lutgen ; Sight Singing.

Songs from Haydn, Schubert and standard composers.

THIRD GRADE.

Velocity Exercises, Embellishments, Trill, &c.; Vaccai's Italian Method of Singing.

English, German, and Italian Songs.

Pupils completing the course in Voice with one year of S. A. Emery's Elements of Harmony, receive a diploma.

Graduates must study also Elson's theory of Music and Fillmore's Lessons in Musical History.

No definite time can be fixed for finishing the course, as some advance more rapidly than others. See, also, page 20.

TEXT BOOKS.

Students can rent many of the text books in use, at the rate of one cent a week for each book which costs less than seventy-five cents, and two cents a week for those costing more than this sum. Should a rented book prove, on being returned, to have been damaged beyond what reasonable use would necessitate, its full price will be demanded.

The following list comprises most of the text books now used in this school :

MATHEMATICS :—*Arithmetic*—Butler's Graded Problems, Brooks' New Written ; *Algebra*—Wentworth ; *Geometry*—Wentworth ; *Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying*, Loomis ; *Analytical Geometry and Calculus*—Loomis.

LANGUAGE :—*English*—Language Lessons, J. P. Welsh ; Grammar, J. P. Welsh ; Rhetoric, Lockwood. *German*—Harris' German Lessons ; Joynes' Meissner Grammar. *Latin*—Allen & Greenough's Grammar ; Collar & Daniel's First Latin Book ; Allen & Greenough's Latin Authors ; Andrews' or Leverett's Lexicon ; Fiske's Manual of Classical Literature ; Daniell's Prose Composition ; Long's Classical Atlas. *Greek*—Gleason and Atherton's First Greek Book ; Goodwin's Grammar ; Goodwin's Anabasis ; Jones' Prose Composition ; Liddell & Scott's Lexicon.

HISTORY—Myer's General ; Fisk's and Montgomery's United States ; Montgomery's England ; Our Government, Macy.

SCIENCES :—*Physiology*—Lincoln, Blaisdell ; *Natural Philosophy*—Sharpless & Phillips ; *Chemistry*—Williams ; *Astronomy*—Sharpless & Phillips ; *Botany*—Wood, Heilprin ; *Geology*—Shale ; *Zoology*—Needham.

PEDAGOGICS :—*Psychology*—Baldwin ; *History of Pedagogy*—Painter ; *Logic*—Atwater ; *Notes on Science and Art of Education*—Noetling's ; Lange's *Apperception* ; *Talks on Pedagogics*—Parker ; *Moral Sciences*—Fairchild.

READING AND ELOCUTION :—Brooks, and others.

DRAWING :—Baily System.

GEOGRAPHY :—Frye, Butler; Houghton's Physical; Tilden's Commercial.

BOOK-KEEPING :—Lyte.

POLITICAL ECONOMY :—Walker.

MUSIC :—National Music Course.

MORAL SCIENCE :—Fairchild.

THE FACULTY.

The trustees of the school realize that IT IS THE TEACHER THAT MAKES THE SCHOOL, and they have spared neither pains nor money to secure teachers of successful experience, broad culture, and established Christian character. As a result, the graduates of the School are young men and women who command good positions and good salaries, and who stand high in the estimation of the public. They may be found in all parts of the United States, occupying prominent positions of usefulness and influence.

It has been well said that "time and money are both wasted in attending a poor school, where the instruction is of an inferior character."

The Departments.

I. The Professional Department.

It is the distinctive province of this Normal School to train teachers. No work in the other departments is allowed to influence this or interfere with it. Throughout the preparatory year, daily instruction in the science and art of teaching is given, works on teaching are read, and notes and written criticisms are made by all pupils preparing to teach.

In the junior year the work is of a similar character, but more advanced, and is accompanied by lectures and discussions.

In the senior year four periods per day (over three hours in all) are given to professional work. Every senior is required to teach in the practice-school each day for twenty weeks. Those that make slow progress are required to put in extra time.

This practice-teaching is done under the direct supervision of the Professor of Pedagogy and the Model School teachers, and in the presence also of a committee of seniors, whose duty it is to take notes and prepare to discuss intelligently all work done. In a subsequent meeting of the whole senior class called the "Criticism Meeting," the visiting committees report on the work done in their presence, pointing out failures and successes, and discussing all in the light of the principles of teaching and the laws of mental growth and development. Each senior

holds his class in the practice-school six weeks and then takes a different class in a different subject. Twenty weeks' daily teaching and twenty of inspecting is the rule for each senior.

When it is considered that in addition to this practice-work in teaching with the attending work in criticism, every senior is given careful instruction in Psychology, Methods of Teaching, School Management, and History of Education, with lectures and discussions on each subject, the strength of the professional work of the school may be more fully comprehended.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

A well graded and properly conducted Model School is the most important adjunct to a Normal School. It is here that the members of the graduating class do their practice-teaching. This school, therefore, is intended to be a model in grading, in discipline, and in results. It is claimed that the work done in this department is unsurpassed, and in strict accord with pedagogical principles.

The program for the professional courses are found on pages 8-13.

II. Preparatory Collegiate Department.

This department has been continued ever since the Bloomsburg Literary Institute became the State Normal School of the Sixth District. It is continued by special agreement made at that time with the state. The community and the trustees of the Literary Institute were unwilling to allow the institution, which they had founded and fostered at great expense and personal sacrifice, to become a state institution, unless the provision to furnish the young people of the community with a broad, general education, could be continued.

It has been the policy of this school to urge upon its students and graduates the importance and advantage of a higher education than a Normal School is fitted to provide, and it is a source of pride and gratification to those in charge of the various departments that the school is constantly represented among the students of the colleges and universities of the country, by from 75 to 100 of its former students and graduates.

In the Preparatory Collegiate department of the school a large number of both graduates and under-graduates are annually being prepared for entrance to college. While graduates in the Professional Department, because of their broader scholarship and fuller maturity, make the best college men and women (especially is this true after they have had experience in teaching), the course is so arranged that those who do not wish to take the professional work can be provided for.

Diplomas are granted to all who complete the course satisfactorily, and these are taken in lieu of entrance examinations at many colleges.

The growth of this department has encouraged the management to take steps to make important changes in the course and in the manner of conducting the work, and the department will do even more effective work in the future than it has in the past.

The program for the course of study is found on pages 14-15.

III. The Music Department.

The Music department of the school has been recently re-organized and placed under the direction of a number of competent instructors of wide experience in teaching both instrumental and vocal music. Every instructor has had conservatory training. The department is in reality a conservatory.

INSTRUMENTS.

The Virgil Practice Clavier has been added for the improvement of piano technique. In connection with this a Clavier Table is used for hand culture. A regular course may be taken on the clavier.

A number of new pianos have also been added recently. All instruments are of standard make and are kept in the best condition by frequent tuning.

Lessons are given on Violin and Guitar.

There are classes in sight singing, harmony, theory, and musical history.

VOCAL MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Music is rapidly winning for itself a place in the public school curriculum. In many towns and cities there is an increasing demand for teachers who can teach music. For pupils desiring the fit themselves to teach vocal music in public schools, there are several classes a week.

The National Music Course by Mason, is used as the basis for instruction.

SIGHT SINGING.

All pupils studying either vocal or instrumental music should take up the study of sight singing, so as to be able to read music at sight, which is the basis of a true musical education. In this a thorough study is made of the rudiments of music, and practice is given in rendering the best music.

RECITALS.

Recitals are held every month, and pupils will be required to take part. This gives them confidence and ease in playing and singing before others, an element which music students so often lack. Concerts are also held occasionally.

SOME RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT

Lessons are charged from time of entrance only.

No deduction will be made except in cases of illness extending over a period of two or more weeks. No deduction will be made when pupils absent themselves from the lesson period without notifying the teacher.

Private lessons which fall on holidays will be made up to the student.

GRADUATION.

Graduates who complete either course receive a diploma. The diploma cannot be had by putting in time. It can be had only by those pupils who deserve to hold it. See pages 15-17 for course of study.

IV. The Physical Culture Department.

This is in charge of a special instructor, who has for his aim the full and harmonious development of all parts of the physical organism. He is furnished with able assistants.

Health, grace, beauty, and ease of movement are secured by systematic training in one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in America. (See description elsewhere).

Measurements are taken twice a year, and exercise prescribed for developing the parts that need especial care. The results of training in the gymnasium alone are worth, to many students, more than they pay for their entire expenses in the school.

V. The Manual Training Department.

Manual training is gradually winning its way into our public school courses. A score of years has witnessed its introduction into nearly every school which is known as a leader in educational methods. Its uniform success wherever introduced has so recommended it, that rooms for it are being provided in nearly every new school building that is erected.

Two large rooms provide ample space for this work. One room is fitted up for the accommodation of thirty pupils at a time in bench work. The other contains lathes, scroll saws and a grindstone, all run by power. The teacher in charge is one especially fitted by training and experience for this work, and is ably assisted by other well-trained teachers of this subject. Almost the entire school, including the Model school, at different periods in the day, passes for instruction to this department.

In beginning the instruction in this subject the simplest tools or appliances are first taken up. Every new tool is given to the class only after a careful explanation of its construction and principle of action. The use of the tool is then illustrated by doing practical work. In this way the hammer, plane, tri-square, marking-gage, saw, etc., are studied. Frequent use is made of blackboard drawings and models. At the same time instruction is given on such topics as the care of tools, nails and nailing, structure and uses of different kinds of wood.

The department recognizes that constructive drawing is an integral part of manual training, and accordingly every construction is made from a previously executed working drawing. The teacher at the head of this department is also the teacher of drawing.

Exercises in nailing, chiseling and joinery (including the halved corner joint, ledge joint, dove-tail halved across, halved miter, mortise and tenon, simple and compound dove-tails) are given. Sloyd is also taught. A graded series of exercises in turning is also given.

Much importance is attached to the making of school apparatus, all of which the pupil takes with him for use in his school.

During the senior year talks on the history and methods of manual training are given. The theory of manual training is discussed.

A special diploma is granted to those who show especial ability in this department, and who master sufficient of the subject to make them capable to teach it.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Clay modeling, paper cutting and folding, are also taught in the school, and this instruction is a valuable supplement to the regular manual training work. Lessons in sewing and needle work are also given.

VI. The Department of Science.

The growth of the school and the increased demand for instruction in sciences which came with the adoption of the advanced courses of study, made it necessary to provide larger laboratories, and to furnish them with the best apparatus.

New chemical, physical, and biological laboratories have, therefore, been fitted up. They are presided over by able scientists, who are also skillful teachers of these subjects. The apparatus is ample, and of high grade. There is no extra charge for instruction, students paying only for chemicals, breakage, &c. (See expenses.) No old-time book work in

science is done, but laboratory and field work, with the text book for a guide. The school is fortunate in its equipment and teaching force for work in science, and the students who take the instruction are even more fortunate.

VII. Stenography and Typewriting Department.

An experienced teacher, a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Phonography, gives lessons in stenography and type-writing. The starting of this department meets a growing demand, and many young people have availed themselves of this opportunity to get, at slight expense, a good business education.

Book-keeping and business arithmetic, with lessons in English, all of which may be had in the various departments of the school, make a valuable addition to the stenography and type-writing, and fit young men and women still better for responsible positions.

It is a matter of gratification, that many who have received instruction in this department now hold responsible and lucrative positions.

Location, Buildings, Equipment, Etc.

THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG.

Bloomsburg is an attractive town, in one of the most beautiful regions of Pennsylvania, has a population of nearly seven thousand, and is easily accessible by the three largest railroads in the state: the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Reading, and the Pennsylvania.

The town has the district system of steam heating, a perfect public sewer system, pure water from a mountain stream, illuminating gas, and both the arc and incandescent electric lights. It is known as one of the thriftiest business towns in the state.

The school property attracts much attention, being situated on an elevation of over 150 feet above the Susquehanna. The view from this elevation is almost unrivalled. The river, like a ribbon, edges the plain on the south, and disappears through a bold gorge three miles to the southwest. Rising immediately beyond the river is a precipitous ridge four hundred feet high, backed by the majestic Catawissa mountain. The town lies at the feet of the spectator. Hill and plain, land and water, field and forest, town and country, manufacture and agriculture, are combined in the varied scene.

Fourteen acres of campus afford ample space for lawns and athletic grounds, and include a large and beautiful oak grove ; while the five large brick buildings, shown in the frontispiece, are admirably adapted to their different uses. These buildings and their accompaniments are as follows :

INSTITUTE HALL.

This building stands at the head of Main street, and is plainly visible from all parts of the town. It was built in 1867. On the first floor are six spacious class rooms. On the second floor is

THE AUDITORIUM.

This beautiful audience room has been remodeled, refurnished and handsomely decorated, at great expense. It contains one thousand and twenty-six opera chairs, and, when occasion demands, can be made to accommodate many more people. The acoustic properties are apparently perfect.

THE MODEL SCHOOL BUILDING

This handsome two-story building, which stands next to Institute Hall, covers about eighty feet by ninety feet, and contains about twenty-six school and recitation rooms, well ventilated and supplied with light, black-board surface, and the most approved furniture. It is here that the seniors acquire the theory of teaching, and practice in the art, twenty-one rooms being fitted up especially for their work.

THE DORMITORY.

The Dormitory is four stories high and was originally in the form of a **T**, having a front of one hundred and sixty-two feet, and an extension of seventy-five feet. The buildings are supplied with steam heat, gas and sewer connections. On account of the steady growth of the school, this building was finally found to be too small to accommodate all who wished to attend.

THE EAST WING

was therefore erected, extending toward the river from the rear of the **T** described above. Its dimensions are one hundred and four feet by forty feet, and it furnishes accommodations for about seventy students. Extending across the end of this wing and on to the front of the building is a long piazza, about one hundred and forty feet in length. This fronts the river and from it may be obtained one of the grandest views in eastern Pennsylvania.

THE DINING ROOM.

This large room, with a floor space of over four thousand square feet, has been handsomely decorated, and is pronounced

a handsome room by all who see it. The kitchen adjoining the dining room is complete in its equipment, containing the latest and best culinary appliances. The food is well cooked by a professional cook, and is of the best quality the market affords, while it is the study of the steward, and those who aid him, to furnish the table with as great a variety of food as possible.

A large room, forty feet square, adjoining the regular dining room, has recently been added to accommodate the increased number of students. A large cold storage room, adjoining the kitchen, has recently been added for the better preservation of all articles of food.

THE NORTH END ADDITION.

The growth of the school has been so steady and so rapid that the buildings, in spite of the addition to the East Wing, were taxed to their utmost capacity, and even then failed to supply all the sleeping rooms and class rooms needed.

The trustees, therefore, decided to build a large addition to the north end of the dormitory. It was dedicated February 22, 1894, which was the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the school. It extends southwest to within twenty feet of the Model School building, to which it is connected by a two-story covered passage way. This building contains on first floor, a large study hall and library, a class room and a new manual training room, with power and stock rooms adjoining; on the second floor a large lecture room for the department of science, with apparatus room adjoining, and two additional class rooms: on third and fourth floors, additional dormitories for students.

THE GYMNASIUM.

At the southwestern extremity of the addition, extending northwest, is the gymnasium, ninety-five feet long and forty-five feet wide. It has been fitted up with the best apparatus made, is complete in its equipment, and from the first, took its place among the best gymnasiums in America.

It has a running gallery, baths and lockers for girls and boys in the basement, and a full-sized bowling alley is provided for.

A competent director and assistants have been secured, who make physical examinations and prescribe proper exercise for each student.

THE MANUAL TRAINING ROOM.

The room in which this subject is taught, contains benches and tools for the accommodation of thirty pupils at a time. For information in regard to the work done, see page 21.

A NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Chemical Laboratory heretofore in use became too small to accommodate the increased number of students who desire instruction in the science of chemistry. Accordingly, a new laboratory on first floor has been fitted up with modern appliances, and is now in use. It is large, well ventilated, and is provided with everything needful for successful laboratory work.

THE LIBRARY.

On the first floor in the new building, near the gymnasium, is a large room forty feet by sixty feet in size, handsomely furnished with shelves, desks, tables, easy chairs, &c., and serves the double purpose of library and study hall. This happy arrangement has the advantage of placing the student near the cyclopedias and other works of reference during his periods for study.

On the shelves are the school library, the libraries of the two literary societies, and that of the Y. M. C. A., containing the standard works of fiction, history, the leading cyclopedias, dictionaries, and books of reference. The reading tables also are supplied with all the important local and national newspapers and magazines for the free use of the students. The value of the library is greatly enhanced by a card catalogue of the most approved kind, and the constant attendance of a trained librarian to assist students in their research.

THE STUDENTS' ROOMS.

New furniture has recently been placed in the students' rooms, and spring mattresses have been provided for all the beds. The walls have been elegantly papered, and moulding from which to suspend pictures has been furnished. The rooms are about twelve feet by fifteen feet in size. Many students carpet their rooms and take great pride in decorating them and keeping them neat. Rooms are frequently inspected and habits of neatness and order are inculcated. The beds of gentlemen are made, and their rooms are cared for daily.

A PASSENGER ELEVATOR

capable of lifting twenty-five to thirty grown persons at a time is under the constant management of an efficient operator. Climbing stairs, which is always so difficult for ladies, is now a thing of the past, and rooms on the top floors are sought for in preference to those below. They are more comfortable, quieter, and command a more extended view of the surrounding country. The elevator was built by the well known firm of Otis Brothers, and is their best hydraulic elevator, operated by the duplex pump and pressure tank system. It is provided with all the approved safety devices.

THE EMPLOYEES' DORMITORY.

This beautiful structure, a three story brick building with a handsome tower at the west corner, has recently been completed. In the basement is the laundry. The first and second stories are used by the help as their private apartments. The third story is used as a retreat for the sick, who need the quiet and care that cannot be had in the dormitories, where so many hundred busy students live. Apartments are fitted up for the nurse in charge, sanitary and other appliances are the most complete that can be found, while the grand view in all directions from the windows of this retreat is the best of medicine.

The need of such a retreat is very slight indeed, as the pure air of Normal Hill, together with the regularity of life, are tonics which improve the health of students as a rule, but cases of measles, etc., are not entirely unknown, and it is gratifying to feel that the trustees have made provision, even for the unexpected, in the nature of sickness.

THE STUDENTS' LECTURE COURSE.

In order that the students of the school may have the opportunity to hear some of the leading lecturers of the day, a Students' Lecture Course has been organized. On page 7 will be seen a list of the lecturers and entertainments of the past year.

It is the aim, by means of this course of lectures, to give the students enjoyment and culture, and the price of tickets for the entire course is only one dollar, or twenty cents for each entertainment. The talent for these lectures costs from five to six hundred dollars.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

An athletic association, composed of students, has charge of all out-door sports, such as base ball, tennis, foot ball, and the like ; and the directors of the association have done a great deal to foster and encourage an athletic spirit in the school. Several clay tennis courts have been made and a tennis club has been organized. The strength of the base ball and foot ball teams is well known in this section of the state.

THE ATHLETIC FIELD.

The school has one of the finest athletic fields to be found anywhere. It is enclosed with a high board fence, and has a grand stand large enough to accommodate several hundred persons.

Former students will, perhaps, be more surprised at this change in the "Old Normal" than at any other that has taken place for many years.

THE SOCIETIES.

There are two flourishing literary societies, devoted to the intellectual improvement of their members. Weekly meetings are held, the exercises of which include Essays, Readings, Declamations, and Debates. Among the benefits to be derived from membership, by no means the least is the training received in the conducting of business meetings, and the knowledge acquired of Parliamentary rules. Prize debates form a distinctive feature of these societies.

DISCIPLINE.

All students are expected to observe such regulations as may be needed from time to time, in order to secure to themselves and other students all the benefits of the institution. Gentlemanly and ladylike behavior are matters of necessity, and no student is allowed to remain in the school who does not show by his devotion to work and his behavior, that he is in earnest in his efforts to get an education. The system of discipline used is not preventive, but rational, and has for its object character building.

THE STUDENTS' SENATE.

The students have an organization of their own, known as the senate, which has for its object the creating of such a spirit in the school as will prevent wrong doing and thus render punishment unnecessary. It also determines and administers punishment, however, in cases which come within its jurisdiction, as laid down by its by-laws.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

The school proceeds upon the principle that careful religious training is essential to the proper development of character. The religious teaching is evangelical, but not sectarian.

Chapel exercises are held daily. All students are required to attend church on Sabbath mornings. A Service of Song or a Bible Reading is conducted each Sabbath evening. The students sustain a Young Men's Christian Association, and also a Young Women's Christian Association, which hold separate prayer meetings each Thursday evening.

On Sunday afternoons, during "quiet hour," which extends from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., many of the students meet in small groups, called "Bible Bands," for the study of the Scriptures. Attendance upon these is voluntary, of course, but it is very gratifying to note that each year it is increasing in numbers and interest.

Gospel Hymns, Nos. 5 and 6, are used in all devotional exercises. Students will find it convenient and profitable to provide themselves with a copy of these hymns, and take them to all meetings they attend.

VISITING AND GOING HOME.

PARENTS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO CALL PUPILS HOME DURING TERM TIME, except in cases of absolute necessity. In such cases written permission from parents or guardians is required.

Every recitation missed places the pupil at a disadvantage, and seriously affects his standing.

Giving permission to visit friends is equally distracting.

When a visit home or elsewhere is contemplated it distracts the mind on the day of departure, and it takes the first day after returning to get the mind back to work.

This causes, practically, the loss of two days in addition to the time lost while absent, and makes the pupil lose much of the benefit for which he has paid.

Pupils are not allowed to leave the school to visit home or elsewhere, except by written permission from home. This should not be granted, except when necessary.

BOXES FROM HOME.

Parents and friends are also requested not to send boxes of cooked eatables to students. Many cases of ill health may be traced to eating stale and indigestible food. Besides the ill effects of keeping eatables in a living room, boxes encourage eating at irregular times and produce other irregularities that interfere with good health and intellectual advancement. We guarantee good, wholesome food, well cooked and plenty of it ; and we arrange to have as great a variety as the markets afford ; so there is no occasion for sending food to students.

WHEN TO ENTER.

Students may enter at any time. There are classes of all degrees of advancement, and students can always be accommodated, even in the middle of a term.

Students who need only one term's work to finish the senior or junior course will find it to their advantage to attend during the fall term, as during that term they will receive instruction in those parts of the various branches in which they are most deficient. The fall term is given to drill on the most important topics of the several branches.

APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

The Principal frequently has applications for teachers for positions, both within and outside of the state. Those who want schools are at liberty to put their names on his list, but they should inform him as soon as they secure a position ; while those who need teachers are urged to apply early that they may get the best.

OUTFITS.

Each student is expected to furnish for personal use the following articles : Towels, table napkins, one bed comforter, or pair of blankets, slippers, overshoes, an umbrella, a pair of gymnasium slippers, and a gymnasium costume. The gymnasium slippers and costume may be ordered after students enter and see what is needed.

DAMAGES.

All damages done to the rooms, halls, furniture, or school property, will be charged to the students who do it. No nails, pins, or tacks, of any kind, are to be driven into the walls or doors. All pictures must be suspended from picture mouldings.

LAUNDRY REGULATION.

Each student is allowed twelve articles of plain clothing in the weekly washing. The following regulations are in force :

1. Have your name on every article of clothing. WRITE IT PLAINLY, AND USE NOTHING BUT INDELIBLE INK. Most missing articles are lost because of defective marking.
2. Have a large clothes-bag, so that ironed clothes need not be folded too much when put into it for delivery. Be sure to have your name on the clothes-bag.
3. The personal wash must be ready for collection by six o'clock on Monday morning.
4. On Saturday morning, after breakfast, the personal wash will be delivered.
5. Exchange soiled bed linen (one sheet and two pillow cases) for clean linen on each Friday morning, after breakfast.

STATE AID.

By an act of the Legislature, the following appropriations are authorized by the State of Pennsylvania to Normal students and graduates.

1. Each student over seventeen years of age, who shall sign a declaration of intention to teach in the common schools of this state, may receive the sum of 50 cents per week.
2. Each student, who, UPON GRADUATION, shall sign an agreement to teach in the common schools of the state TWO SCHOOL YEARS, may receive an additional sum of fifty dollars.
3. Any student to receive these benefits, must attend the SCHOOL AT LEAST ONE TERM OF TWELVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, and receive instruction in the Theory and Practice of Teaching during that time.

EXPENSES.

The cost of tuition and board, including heat, washing, furnished room, etc., for the school year is \$199.50.

For the FALL SESSION of sixteen weeks, \$76.00.

For the WINTER SESSION of twelve weeks, \$57.00.

For the SPRING SESSION of fourteen weeks, \$66.50.

One-half in each instance is payable in advance, the remainder at the middle of the term.

There will be an additional charge of \$2.00 per term to each student boarder for light. A charge of \$1.00 per term is made to all students for the expense fund of the gymnasium. This is not a tuition fee, but the contribution to a fund used to keep the gymnasium and its apparatus, and other parts of the building in repair, and no student is exempt from this charge.

The "State Aid" of 50c. per week is deducted from the bills of all those who are preparing to teach and who comply with the legal conditions stated on page 30, thus making the total cost \$178.50 per year. It is \$50 less, or \$128.50, for the senior year.

For the FALL SESSION the amount deducted is \$8.00.

For the WINTER SESSION \$6.00

For the SPRING SESSION \$7.00.

State aid is credited at the time it is paid by the State.

Tuition and board per week for full term.....\$4.75

Tuition and board per week for those attending less than

twelve consecutive weeks..... 5.00

For absence *two consecutive weeks*, on account of *personal sickness*, a deduction of the full amount for board and tuition is made. No deduction is made for absence during the first two or last two weeks of any term, except in the case of teachers whose schools do not close in time for them to enter at the opening of the term.

The scale of charges is made on the basis of two students to each room, and an extra charge will be made for all students who prefer to room alone.

Rooms engaged beforehand will not be reserved longer than the middle of the first week of the term, except by special arrangement.

Tuition alone per week (payable at the middle of the

term.....\$1.50

Tuition in the Model School, per week......25

Gymnasium fee for Model School, per term......75

For hauling baggage, twenty-five cents per term for each piece.

No baggage is handled by the school, except at the beginning and end of each term.

MUSIC, STENOGRAPHY, &C.

Private lessons in instrumental or vocal music for the

fall term (two lessons per week).....\$16.00

For the winter term..... 12.00

For the spring term..... 14.00

For a period less than one term, 60c. per lesson.

Use of instrument, for practice (45 minutes daily), per term.... 2.00

Lessons in Harmony (per term).....\$5.00

No extra charge is made for class instruction in vocal music, to those who take the instruction with the junior class.

Students in laboratory work are charged \$2.00 per term for materials, breakage, &c., in each subject.

No extra charge is made for class instruction in drawing.

Lessons in Stenography and Typewriting, \$12.00 per term.

Lessons in other branches, to students in Stenography and Typewriting, and special music students, twenty cents per week for each branch.

SCHOLARSHIPS—'93.

The class of 1893 left, as its memorial to the school, a sum of money to be loaned to some worthy young man or woman who might need financial assistance in his efforts to complete the teacher's course. The person who receives this aid is expected to pay it back, without interest, in sums to suit his convenience, within two years after receiving it. He is expected, also, to give some responsible person as security for the amount, so that in the event of his or her death, or failure to pay, the sum can be recovered for future use.

'94, '95, '96 AND '97.

The classes of 1894, '95, '96 and '97, also each left a sum of money to be loaned to worthy students, according to the same conditions. The sum is not sufficient, in any instance, to pay the expenses of an entire year.

Summary of Students.

Number during Fall Term.....	356
Number during Winter Term.....	379
Number during Spring Term.....	525

Total for three terms.....	1260
Number of different students during the year.....	590
Ladies.....	323
Gentlemen.....	267

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